

## GLOBAL CLIMATE HIGHLIGHTS

### MAJOR CLIMATIC EVENTS AND ANOMALIES AS OF NOVEMBER 14, 1992

#### 1. California:

#### WARM SPELL ENDS.

Temperatures averaged near normal as the recent warmth abated [Ended at 6 weeks].

#### 2. Central South America:

#### COLD AIR REMAINS ENTRENCHED.

Abnormally cool conditions persisted, with weekly temperature departures ranging from  $-2^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $-6^{\circ}\text{C}$  [3 weeks].

#### 3. Northern Europe:

#### FRIGID WEATHER CONTINUES.

Unseasonably chilly conditions, with temperatures averaging  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$  below normal, persisted across much of northern European Russia. Temperatures moderated in northern Scandinavia, however, as readings averaged near to above normal [5 weeks].

#### 4. Central and Southern Europe:

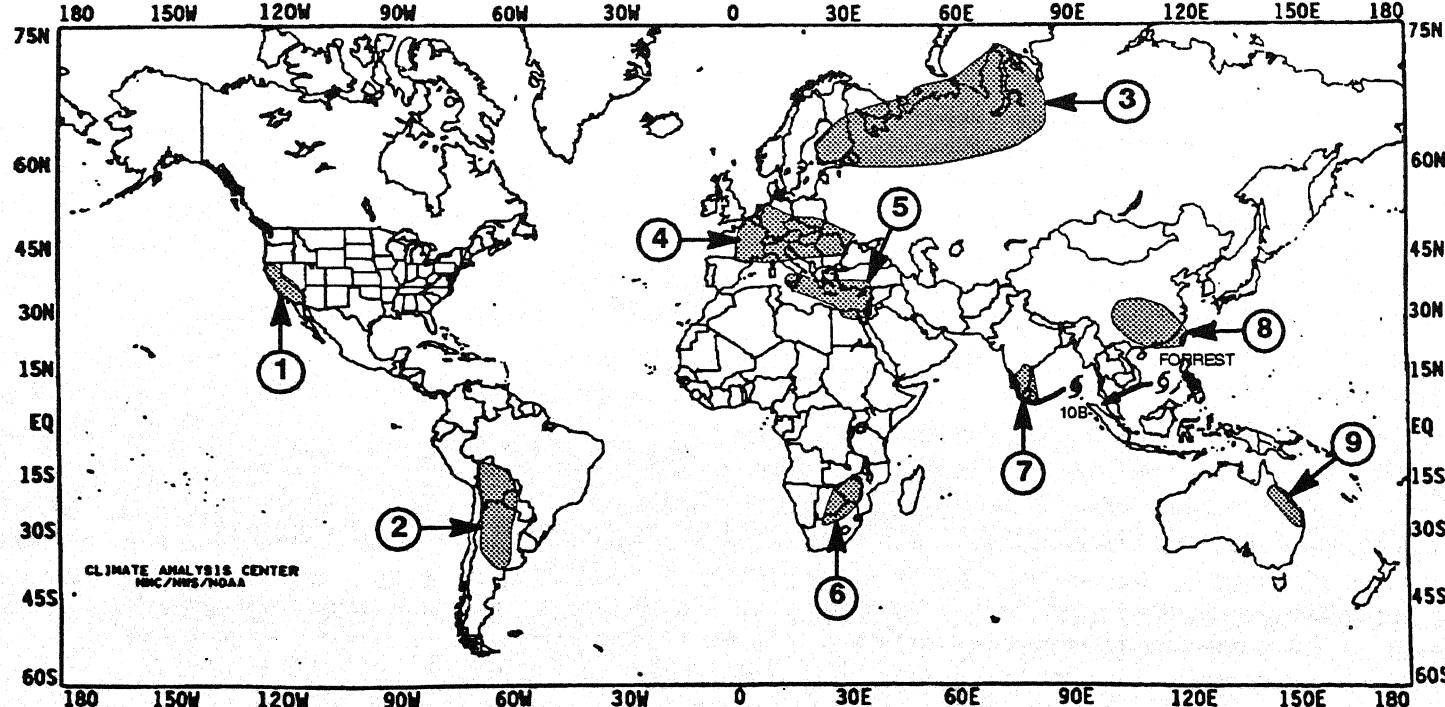
#### MORE STORMS MOVE THROUGH.

Moderate rains (20 to 70 mm) dampened most of southern Europe, although little or no precipitation brought improving conditions to northern Italy. Six-week precipitation surpluses ranged from 50 to 200 mm, with the largest deficits reported in former Yugoslavia [7 weeks]. According to press reports, strong storms brought 30 to 50 mm of rain and wind gusts approaching 160 kph to some locations in Germany and the Netherlands, taking several lives and causing millions of dollars in damage [Episodic Event].

#### 5. Eastern Mediterranean Basin:

#### DRY CONDITIONS PREVAIL.

Little or no rain fell as unusually dry weather covered Crete, Egypt, and the Middle East during the last several weeks. Since early October, moisture deficits of 60 to 175 mm accumulated, with the largest shortfalls reported in Greece [32 weeks].



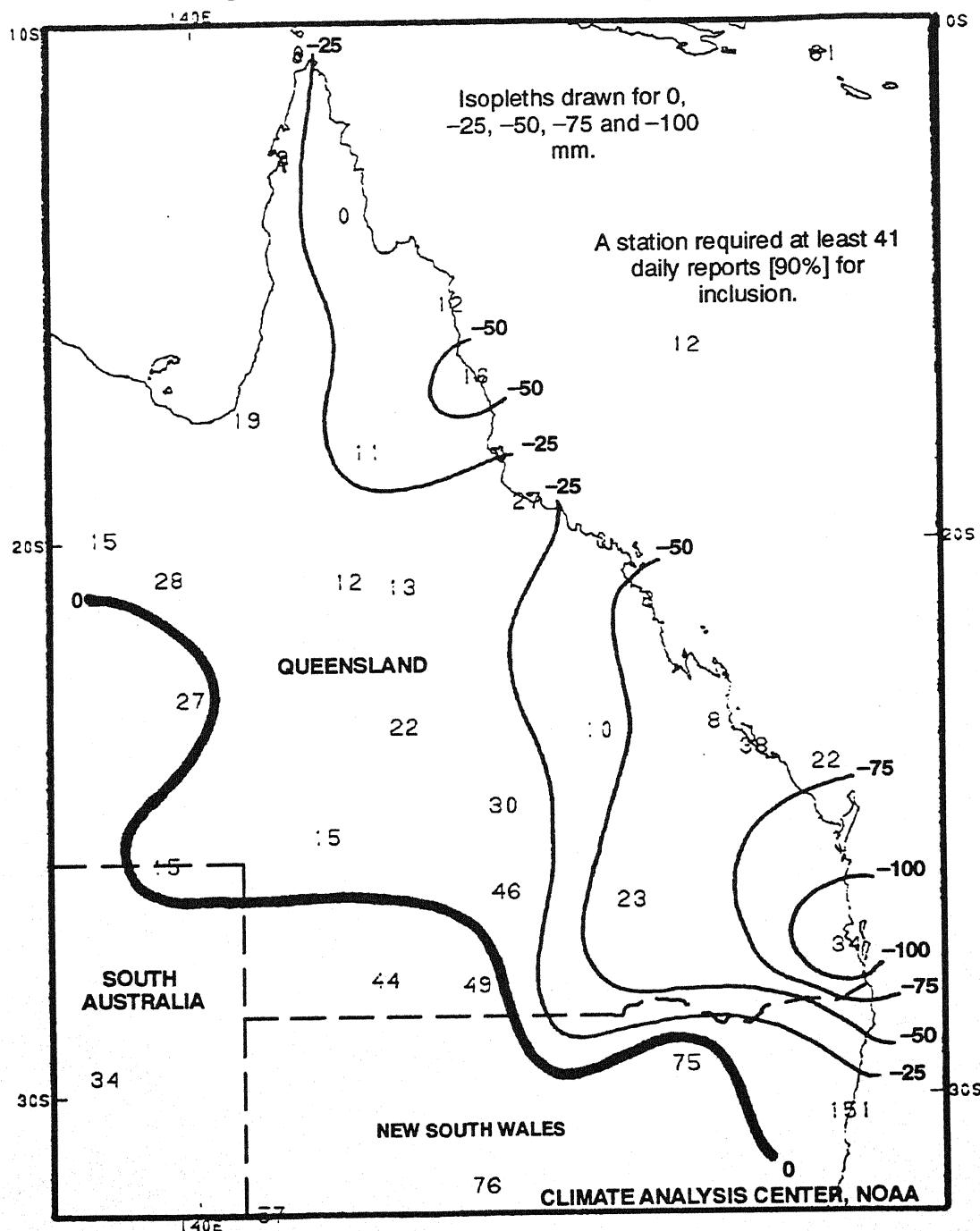
#### EXPLANATION

TEXT: Approximate duration of anomalies is in brackets. Precipitation amounts and temperature departures are this week's values.

MAP: Approximate locations of major anomalies and episodic events are shown. See other maps in this Bulletin for current two week temperature anomalies, four week precipitation anomalies, long-term anomalies, and other details.

# GLOBAL CLIMATE HIGHLIGHTS FEATURE

PLOTTED VALUES: TOTAL PRECIPITATION (mm)  
 CONTOURS: DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL PRECIPITATION (mm)  
*October 1 – November 14, 1992 [45 days]*



**NORTHEASTERN AUSTRALIA'S 1992-1993 WET SEASON STARTS OFF SLOWLY.** *The vast majority of northeastern Australia's precipitation typically falls during the warmer months of the year (October – April). Through the first 1 1/2 months of the 1992-1993 wet season, however, below normal rainfall was observed across extreme northeastern New South Wales and most of Queensland. Less than 40 mm fell on most of north-central and eastern Queensland, where totals of 50 to 150 mm are typically recorded during October and the first half of November. A few locations recorded under 10 mm of rain. Farther north, little or no precipitation was observed across the Cape York Peninsula, generating deficits of 20 to 60 mm during the period.*

# UNITED STATES WEEKLY CLIMATE HIGHLIGHTS

FOR THE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 8 – 14, 1992

The approaching winter season became more evident this week across the northern tier of states. Heavy snow blanketed the mountains of the Northwest while lake-effect snow squalls buried parts of Michigan, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania. In addition, bitterly cold air spilled into the north-central U.S., pushing temperatures into the single digits and teens from Montana eastward to Maine. Farther south, springlike storms battered the southern Plains and deep South. More than 9 inches of rain inundated southwestern Oklahoma, causing localized flooding and leaving some roads under 18 inches of water. Additional thunderstorms dumped up to 6 inches of rain on southeastern Texas Tuesday while storms in Alabama spawned a few tornadoes. Elsewhere, heavy rain flooded roads, sent creeks and streams out of their banks, and forced the evacuation of 100 people in Indiana, according to press reports. Farther west, heavy snow blanketed the southern Rockies, with more than a foot burying some of the Colorado mountains. In Alaska, heavy snow blanketed some northern locations while inundating rains drenched the southeastern corner of the state. Nearly a foot of snow fell at Bettles, and over eight inches of rain soaked Yakutat, pushing the year-to-date total above 200 inches.

The week began with wintry weather gripping the mountains of the Northwest as more than a foot of snow fell on portions of the Cascades. Farther east, unseasonably cold weather invaded much of the East, with readings plunging below freezing as far south as Alabama. Several record daily lows were set in the Northeast, where temperatures fell into the teens. Meanwhile, thunderstorms generated severe weather in northern Florida and across portions of the southern Plains. West Palm Beach, FL recorded more than three inches of rain on Monday, and a tornado touched down near Richmond Heights. Farther west, thunderstorms dumped 3–6 inches of rain along the Texas Gulf Coast on Tuesday while hail pelted parts of Oklahoma. In Alaska, up to 15 inches of snow fell at Healy while heavy rains soaked southeastern sections.

During the last half of the week, stormy weather affected much of the nation's midsection as a low tracked from the southern Rockies to the Great Lakes. Heavy snow blanketed parts of New Mexico and Colorado on Wednesday while strong thunderstorms unleashed torrential rains on parts of the southern Plains. The storm system spread additional heavy rain across the middle Mississippi Valley and Midwest, causing flooding in Illinois and Indiana

before moving into the Great Lakes. The low eventually tracked into southern Canada while its trailing cold front swept eastward. Wind gusts topped 70 mph as the front as it moved through Ohio and the Northeast, causing scattered power outages and some minor damage. Behind the storm system, bitterly cold air spread southward out of Canada and into the Great Lakes and Northeast. Strong wind gusts generated heavy lake-effect snow squalls on Saturday, with up to a foot covering the snowbelt areas of northern Ohio, northwestern Pennsylvania, and western New York.

According to the River Forecast Centers, the greatest weekly precipitation totals (more than 2 inches) were observed in a broad band that stretched from central Oklahoma to the eastern Ohio Valley, along the western and central Gulf Coast, across most of the Appalachians, southern Florida, southeastern Alaska, and eastern Hawaii, and at scattered locations in the Rockies and the western halves of Washington and Oregon. Light to moderate amounts fell across the remainder of the nation east of the Great Plains, and the southern half of the Great Plains, the central Rockies, central Arizona, the northern Intermountain West, the Pacific Northwest, and the southern two-thirds of Alaska. Little or no precipitation was reported in the north-central U.S., the southern High Plains and Rockies, the central and southern Intermountain West, the Far West, northern Alaska, and the remainder of the Hawaiian Islands.

Abnormally warm weather was limited to Florida, the southern half of the Great Plains, coastal California, and the northern High Plains and Rockies where weekly departures between +3°F and +6°F were common. Near to slightly above normal temperatures prevailed across the middle Mississippi Valley and extreme western sections of the Pacific Northwest. In Alaska, unusually mild conditions dominated the northern half and southeastern parts of the state, with weekly departures exceeding +5°F at several locations.

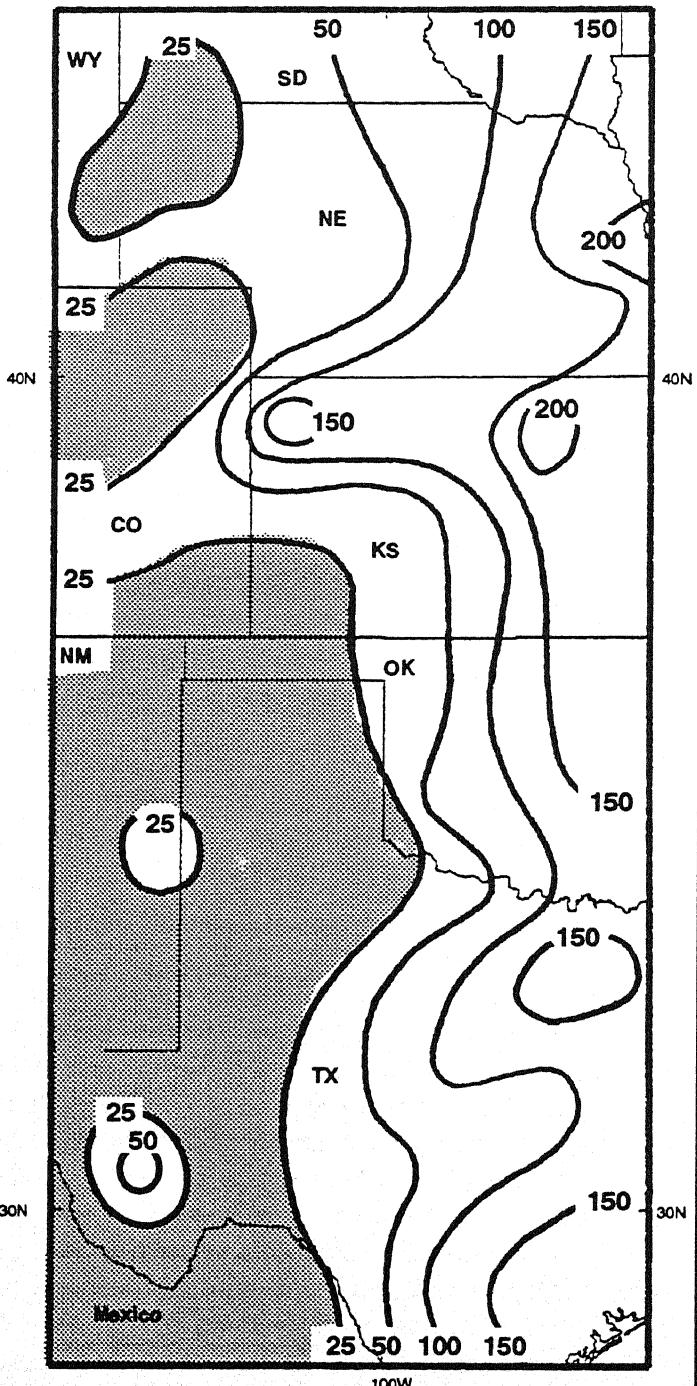
Unseasonably cold conditions gripped much of the eastern U.S., the Midwest, the central Rockies, and the Intermountain West. Weekly departures of -3°F to -5°F were common from southern Alabama to northern Maine and from Colorado westward to northern California while near to slightly below normal temperatures prevailed across the remainder of the aforementioned areas. In Alaska, subnormal temperatures dominated extreme southwestern sections and a few east-central locations.

## NORTH AMERICAN HIGHLIGHTS FEATURE

### TOTAL PRECIPITATION (MM)

September 1 – November 14, 1992

100W



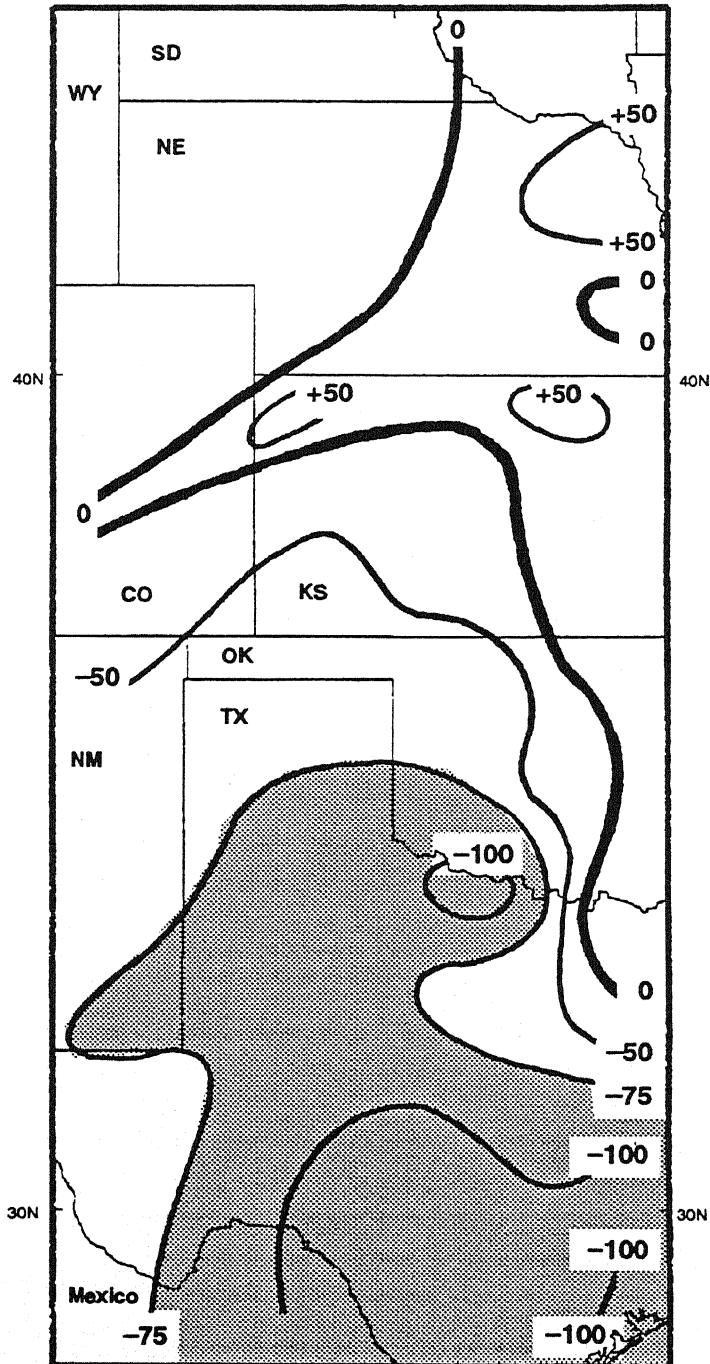
Isopleths drawn for 25, 50 100, 150, and 200 mm.  
Shaded area received less than 25 mm.

CLIMATE ANALYSIS CENTER, NOAA

### DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL PRECIPITATION (MM)

September 1 – November 14, 1992

100W

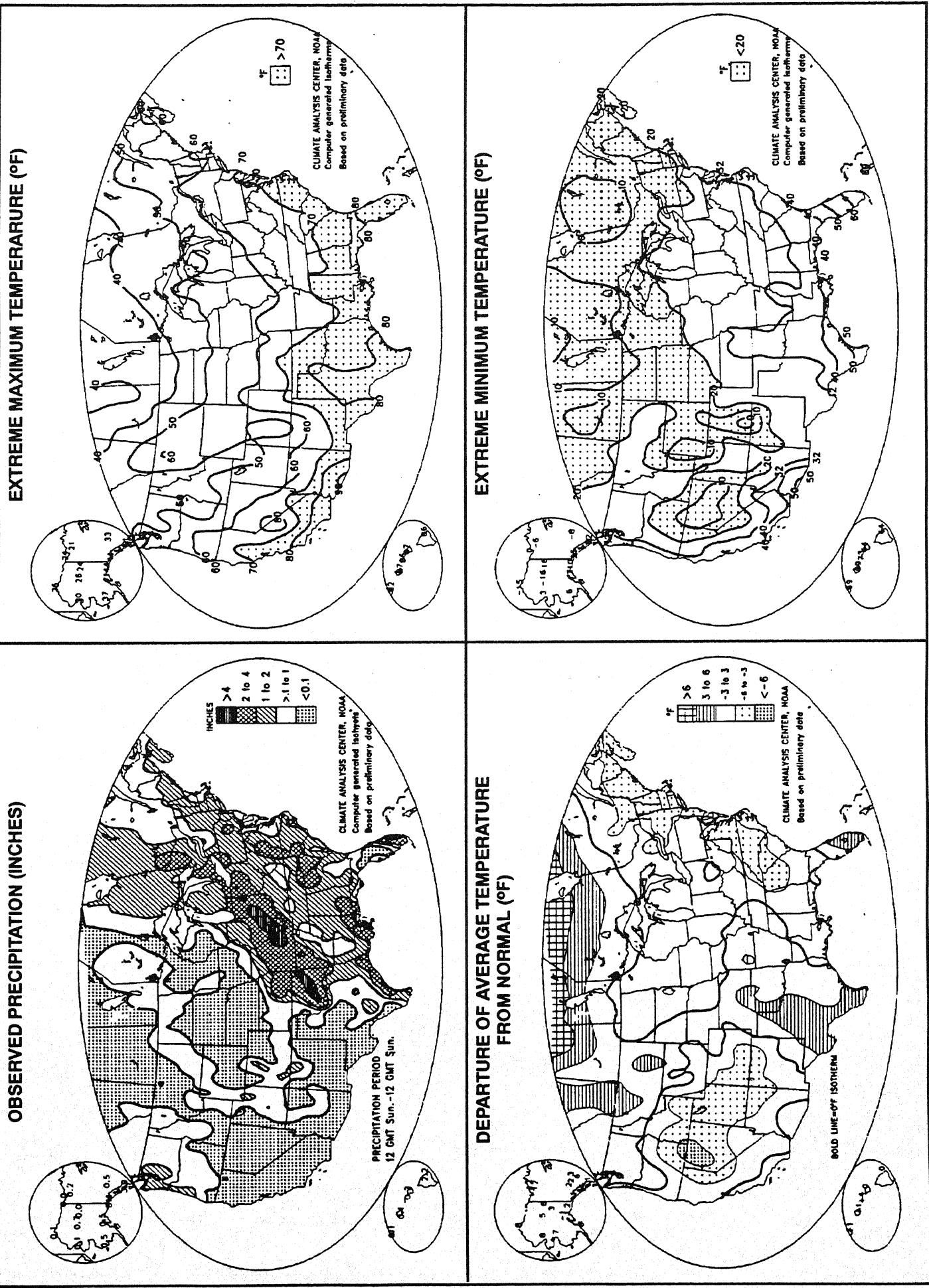


Isopleths drawn for -100, -75, -50, 0, and +50 mm.  
Shaded area reported deficits exceeding 75 mm.

CLIMATE ANALYSIS CENTER, NOAA

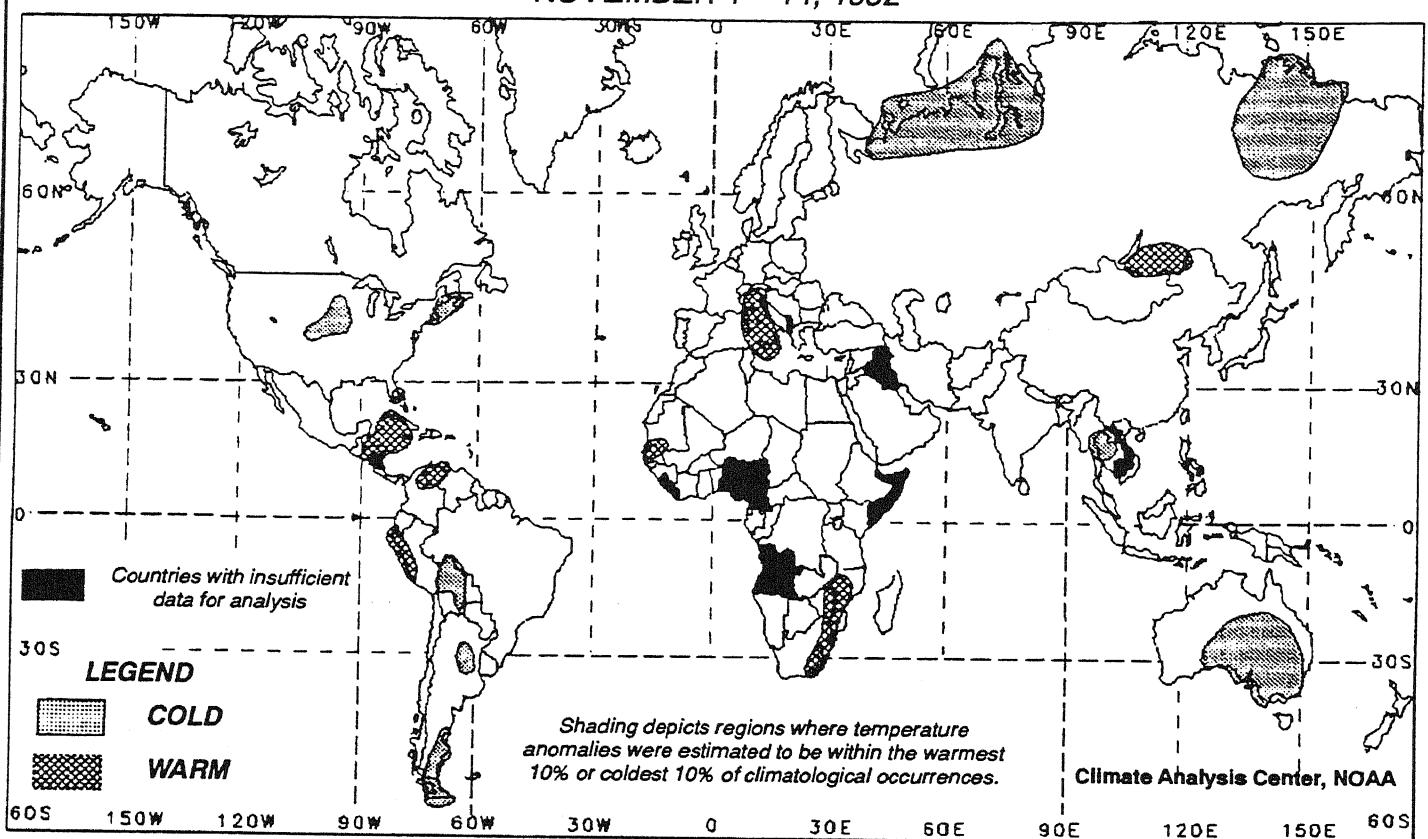
**NEARLY TWO AND ONE-HALF MONTHS OF DRY WEATHER GRIP THE SOUTHERN HIGH PLAINS.** Significantly below normal precipitation was observed in the southern High Plains since September 1, with much of western Texas and adjacent parts of Oklahoma and New Mexico accumulating deficits of 75 mm or more for the 75 day period. The continuing dry weather may have adversely affected the winter wheat crop.

# UNITED STATES WEEKLY CLIMATE CONDITIONS (November 8 – 14, 1992)



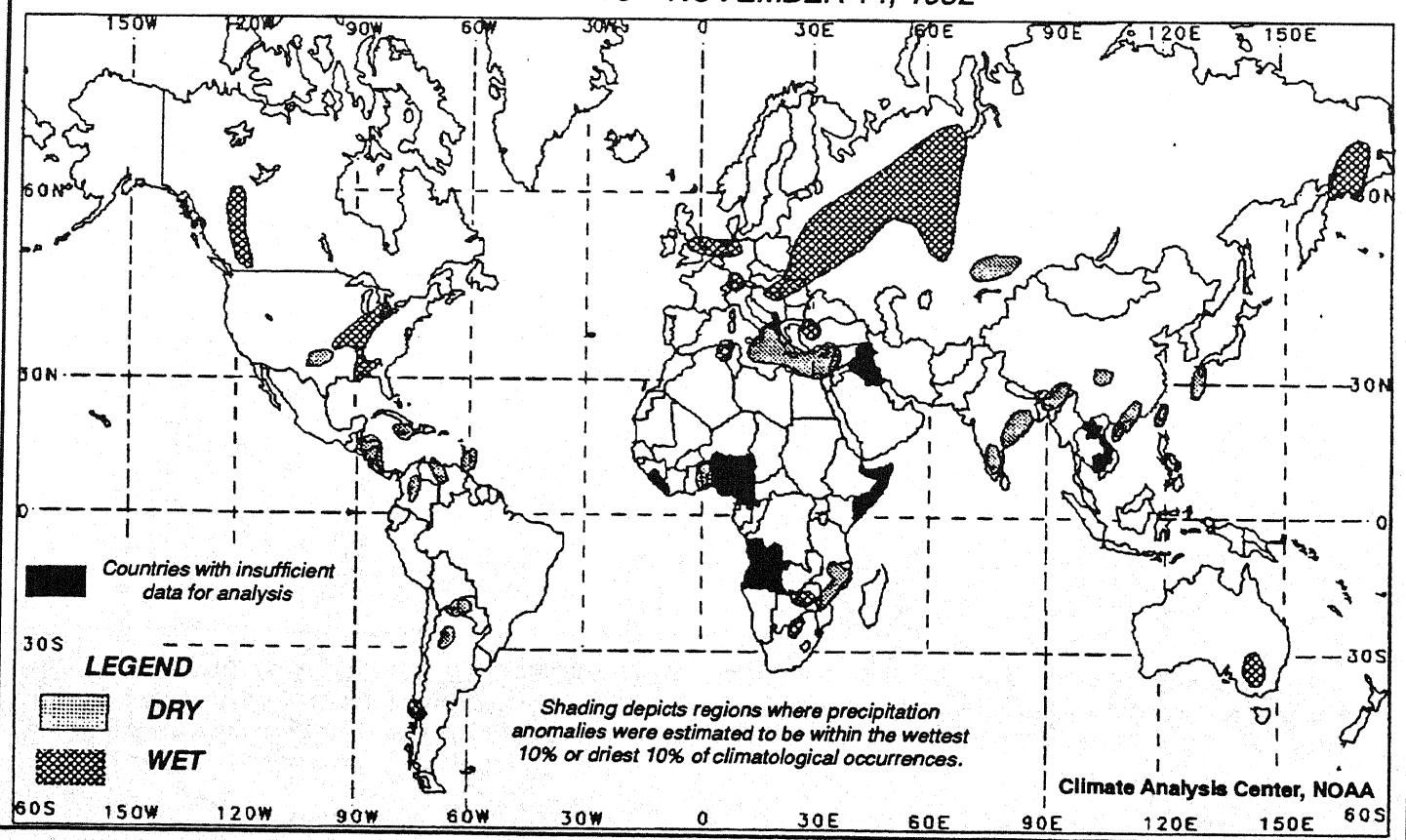
## TWO-WEEK GLOBAL TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES

NOVEMBER 1 - 14, 1992



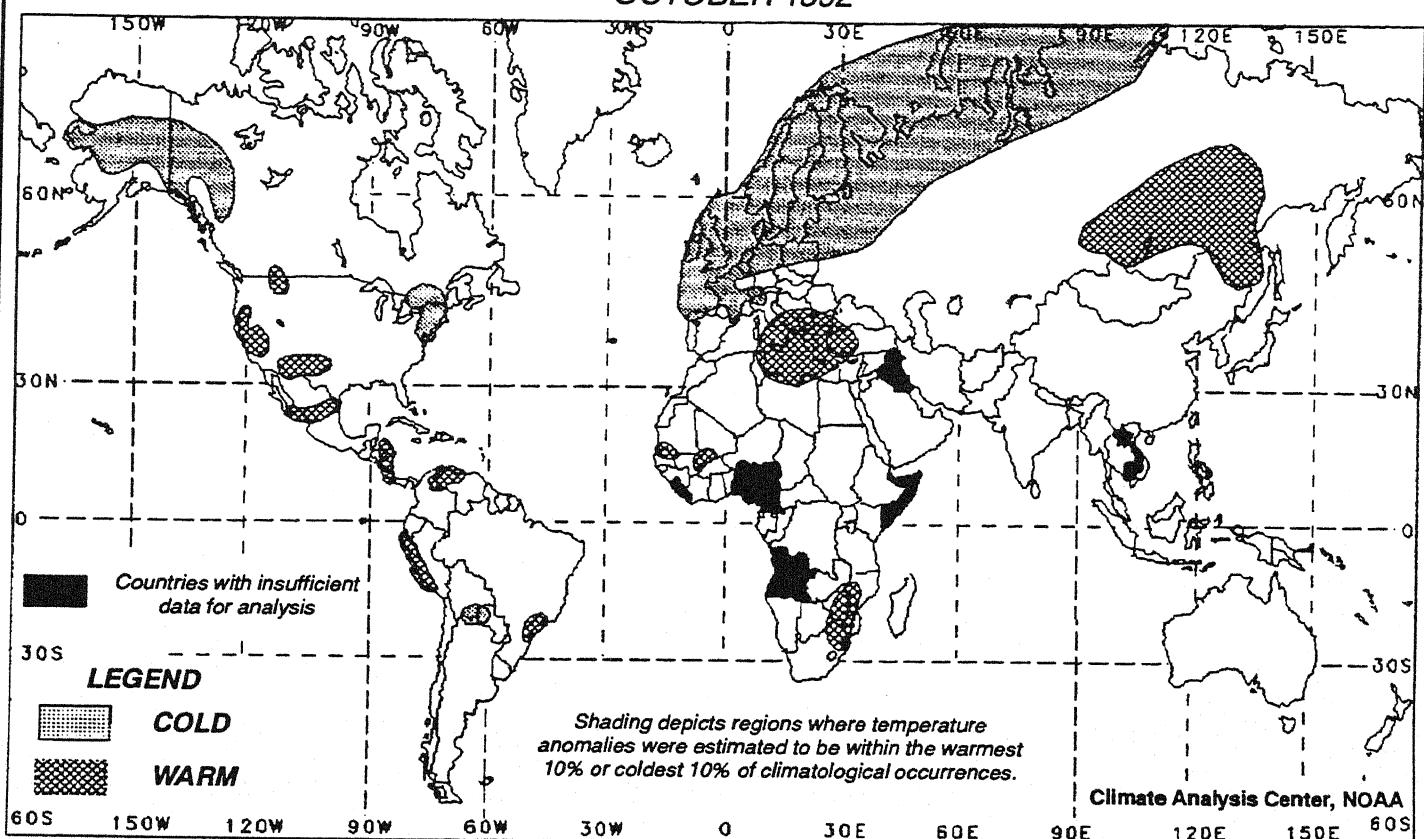
## FOUR-WEEK GLOBAL PRECIPITATION ANOMALIES

OCTOBER 18 - NOVEMBER 14, 1992



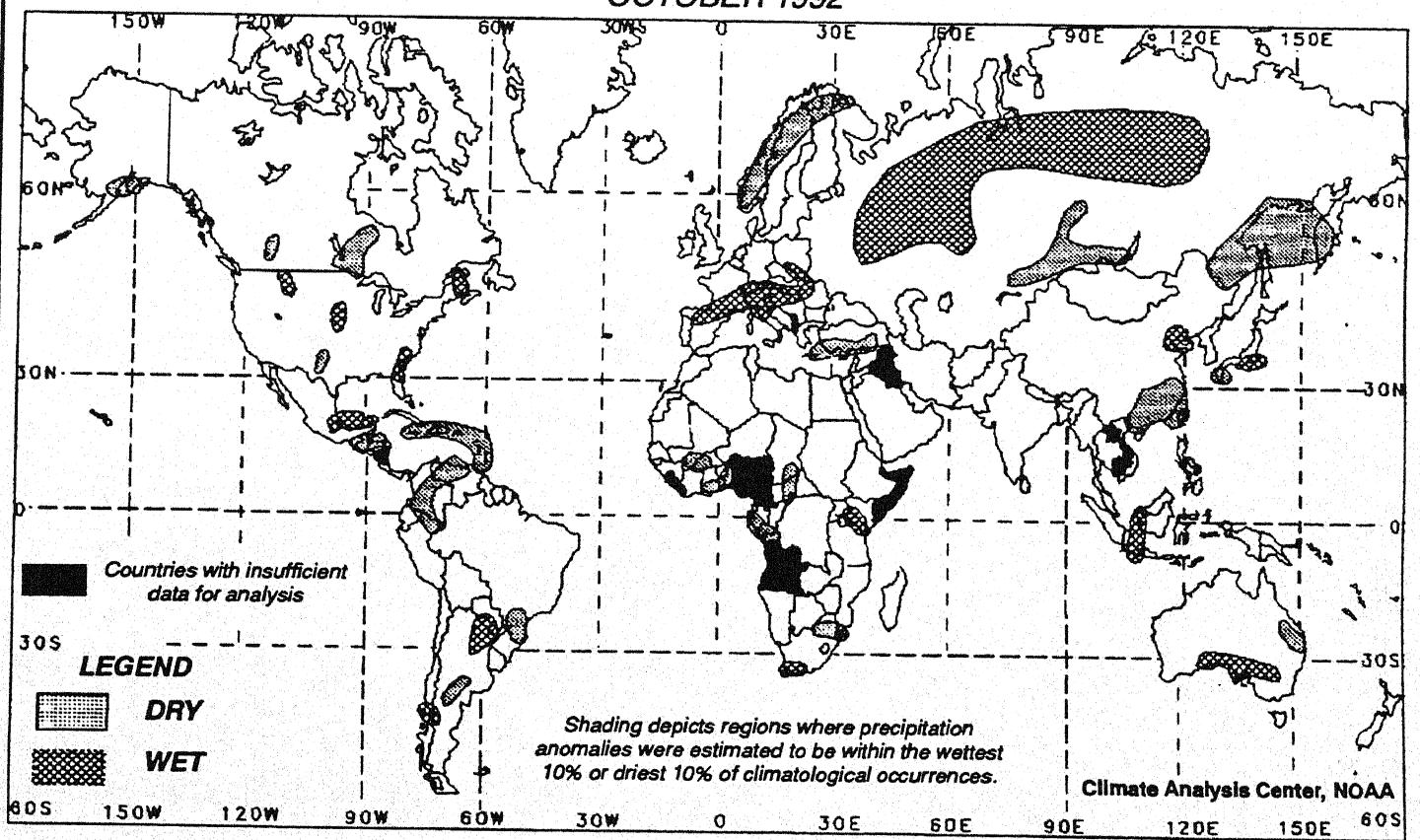
## MONTHLY GLOBAL TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES

OCTOBER 1992



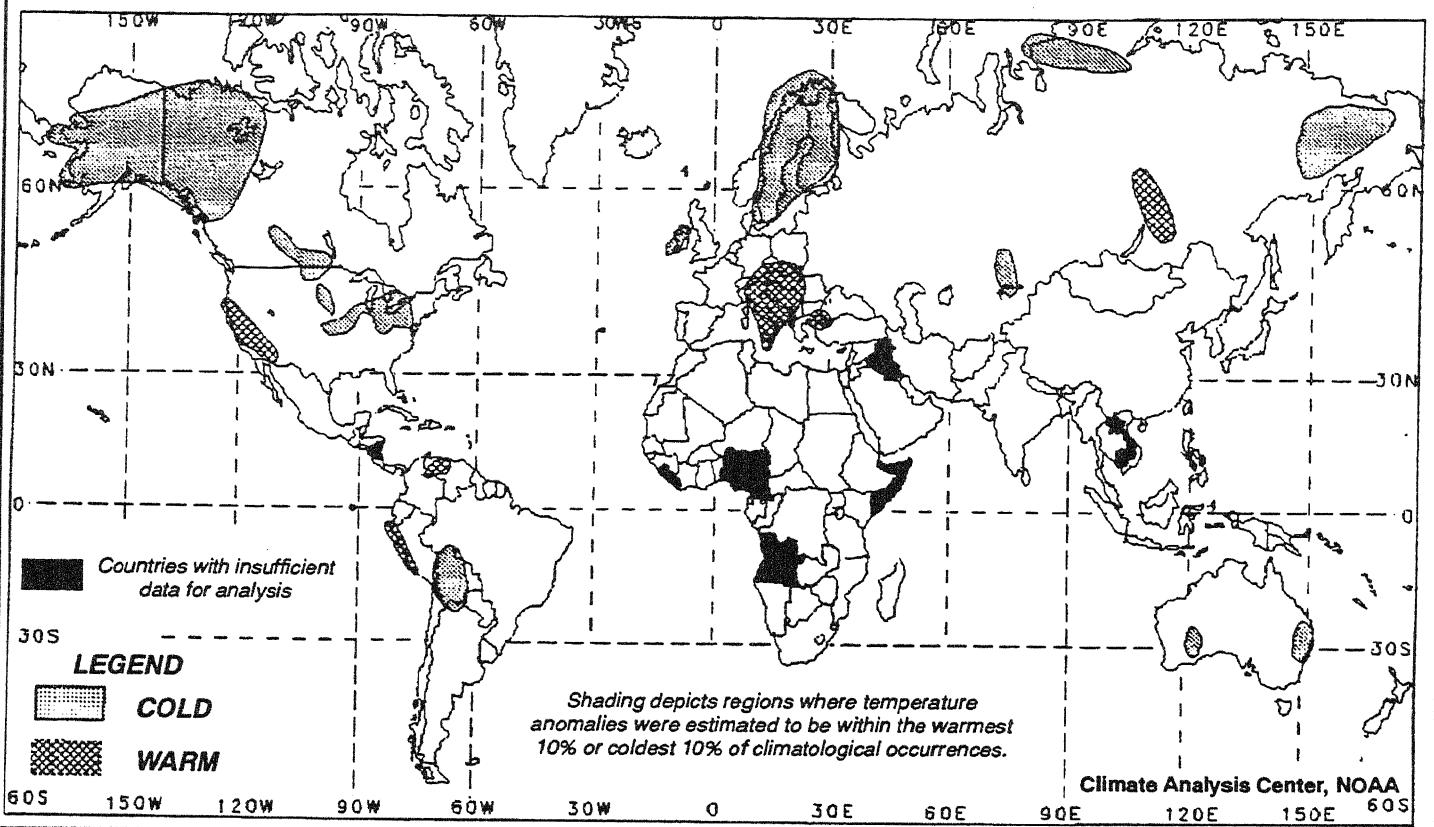
## MONTHLY GLOBAL PRECIPITATION ANOMALIES

OCTOBER 1992



## THREE-MONTH GLOBAL TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES

AUGUST - OCTOBER 1992



## THREE-MONTH GLOBAL PRECIPITATION ANOMALIES

AUGUST - OCTOBER 1992

